

527

JUSTINIAN I began a brilliant
reign over the Eastern or Byzantine
Empire

527-565

The ancient Romans were great lawmaking citizens. The law books of Emperor Justinian who lived from AD. 527 until 565 gave a summary of more than 1000 years of their working out of laws.

527-565

The great Emperor, JUSTINIAN thought the moment propitious for recovering actual control. Theodoric's kingdom had collapsed, the Franks were divided, and neither Visigoths nor Vandals were any longer formidable.

First he divided his famous general BELISARIUS to Africa where he destroyed the remnants of the Vandals rule in 6 mo. (533)

527-565-Emper
483-565

JUSTINIAN I

The last Byzantine emperor to rule in the West. His generals BELISARIUS and NARSES (Eunuch) reconquered Italy and North Africa 533-534. In 532 political rivalries in the capital caused the Nika riots fuelled only by decisiveness of the empress THEODORA. Justinian commissioned the great DIGEST of Roman law and built such great churches as HAGIA SOPHIA

And SAN VITALE.

527- 565 A.D

JUSTINIAN the Great

Renewed the old frontier of the Danube.
Saved the Empire from a threatened Persian
conquest, and then turned to restore the
imperial power in the West.

He reconquered Africa, the Mediterranean
islands, and part of Spain.

His generals BELISARIUS and
NARSES were victorious in Italy,
but only after a dreadful twenty years'

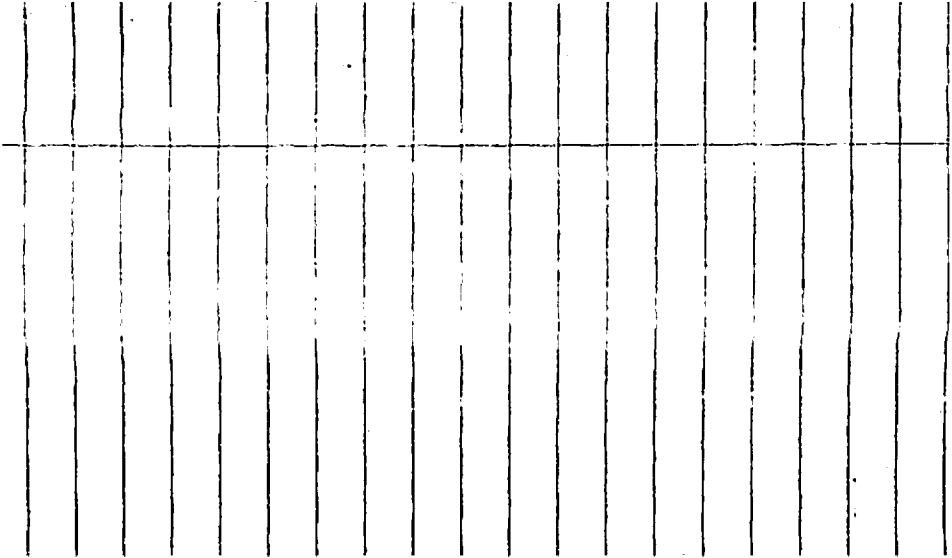
war which destroyed at once the
Gothic race and the rising greatness
of the peninsula

527-565AD

MONASTERY OF ST. CATHERINE

in valley below Mount Sinai.

~~This fortified monastery was built by~~
Emperor Justinian the Great (527-565AD)
on the traditional site of the burning bush,
the scene of Moses' Call by God



527-565 (reign)

4836 → 5632

During Justinian's reign & his Imperial authority was temporarily reestablished in the West, the archbishops of Ravenna and other bishops were often encouraged by the imperial exarch to resist such expressions of papal authority as the confirmation of an archiepiscopal election or the attendance at a papal synod.



527-565

Justinian regarded himself as head of the Church, appointed the bishop in the east and occasionally interfered in religious concerns.

His anxiety to promote orthodoxy led him to give recognition and support to the Pope's position but Pope Vigilius was virtually a prisoner at Constantinople for

several years.

2 great generals BELISARIUS & NARSES

527-565

Justinian I, Byzantine Emperor